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me specimens of this fern which she collected at "Natural Bridge," four miles from Sewanee, Tenn. E. S. MILLER.

February 13th.

§ 10. *Leucanthemum vulgare*, var. *tubuliflorum*.—The variety *tubuliflorum*, Tenney, of *Leucanthemum vulgare*, which was detected at Poughkeepsie in 1867 by Miss Crockett of Vassar College, has made its appearance in great abundance every year at the same locality where it was first found, and from which it has never spread. The ray flowers in this pretty variety are tubular, unilateral in varying degrees, and 5-lobed like the disk flower. I have found in nearly every instance that they possess two (rarely four) abortive stamens, i. e., stamens destitute of pollen. Dr. Gray, in his Manual (ed. 1868, p. 686) says of this variety: "An abnormal state of the White Weed, with the rays transformed into large and palmately or bilabately 5-lobed (rarely 3-4-lobed) tubular corollas." But have we an instance of what we may really call "transformation?" Should not the pistillate ray flowers of the ordinary form of *Leucanthemum* themselves be regarded as *transformed* marginal disk flowers, the unilateral development of which has adapted them to assist, as Mr. Darwin suggests, in the process of cross-fertilization by making the plants more conspicuous to insects. And would it not be more proper, then, to consider the tubular ray flowers of the variety not as cases of "transformation," but rather as instances of partial *reversion*, by the regaining of lost organs, to some ancient form of the plant in which all of the flowers were tubular and perfect? I have a specimen of *L. vulgare* in which all the flowers—those of the disk as well as those of the ray—are ligulate and pistillate; and also a garden specimen *Chrysanthemum carinatum* in which, through an arrest of development, a large number of the disk flowers have lost their stamens and their purple color, and have become partially ligulate. These two instances, which come under the head of what gardeners call "doubling," I should judge are examples of what might be properly styled "transformation." W. R. G.

§ 11. **Suffolk County Plants.**—I have the pleasure of adding the following plants to the flora of Suffolk Co., L. I.

Hypericum adpressum, Barton, a few plants at the "Slough" on the East Hampton and Sag Harbor turnpike. At the same station, *Habenaria ciliaris*, R., Br. I also found it at Springs. At this place I found a *Habenaria* of a beautiful straw color, intermediate as it were between *H. ciliaris* and *H. blephariglottis*. I was unable to visit the locality last year, so I cannot tell whether it is constant or not. *H. blephariglottis* grew in the same locality. I found in Amigansette *Lilium Philadelphicum*, L., though only a few plants. I was told that it grew plentifully on Montauk Point, though I did not observe it that year (1878). Last year it was out of flower when I was there. Mr. C. L. Allen discovered it in the woods near Wading River (1879) while we were out riding. I think I have never reported finding *Utricularia clandestina*, Nutt., at Manorville. This makes eleven species of *Utricularia* found in Suffolk County. I found one plant of *Conium maculatum*, L., in the yard around Clinton Academy, East Hampton. *Urtica urens*, L., grows sparingly in East Hampton, and